

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Close of the Convention at St. Louis.—Resolution for the Free Coinage of Silver Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The delegates to the silver convention fled into convention hall slowly yesterday morning, it being known that the committee on resolutions was still engaged in the work of revision. Chairman Warner, in calling the convention to order, stated that the order of business would be, first, the report of the committee on resolutions, but that any other business could be taken up while awaiting the pleasure of the committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, providing for the appointment of a National silver committee, which should have power to call another National silver convention and provide for the election of delegates thereto. Also that the said National silver committee be empowered to provide for the organization of State and National silver leagues for the promotion of the objects of this convention. Adopted.

The following were appointed as such committee: Alabama, Alonzo Irwin, Selma; Arkansas, John D. Fletcher, Little Rock; Arizona, W. J. Cheney, Tombstone; California, James McCudden, Vallejo; District of Columbia, Lee Grandall, Washington; Illinois, W. E. Phelps, Elmwood; Indiana, Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute; Kansas, W. M. Fortescue, Leavenworth; Kentucky, Yoder Polgar, Taylorville; Missouri, Colonel John Doniphan, St. Joseph; Michigan, Hon. Ben Colvin, St. Charles; Montana, Charles E. Musighood, Deer Lodge; Nebraska, Allen Root, Omaha; Nevada, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Nevada; Ohio, James Kilburn, Columbus; Pennsylvania, John A. Grier, Philadelphia; Texas, Charles Longenecker, El Paso; Tennessee, Andrew J. Keller, Memphis; Virginia, John L. Cockran, Charlottesville; Utah, William F. James, Salt Lake; Wyoming, N. Grant, Laramie; Iowa, Hon. L. H. Weller, Nashua.

Congressman Bland, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following report:

The National silver convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., November 26, 27 and 28, 1889, adopted this preamble and resolution as their deliberate opinions:

That the demonization of silver has worked a practical violation of every contract then existing in the United States, entailed uncounted losses, reduced prices more than 50 per cent, and in effect is practically to make debts perpetual, as it takes from the debtor the ability to pay; that it causes contraction in the currency, which reduces the value until there is no profit left to the farmer, planter or men of small capital, who depend upon the sale of products for returns for their labor.

That we believe the certificate of the Government, backed dollar for dollar by gold and silver coin, on the product in the treasury of the United States, is a safe and sound currency and has been approved by the people.

That considering the contraction caused by the surrender of National bank notes during the past three years and the vast sums that must be collected by the cancellation of Government bonds during the next three years, the necessity of restoring silver is as manifest as is the justice of such a policy.

That the gold and silver of the West, pouring in a steady stream upon the East for forty years, vitalized every form of business there and sustained and upheld the credit of the Nation throughout the great war and made resumption possible, and that what we now demand is as much more to the interest of the East than of the West as the productions of the East exceed in value the productions of the West.

That we believe in equal rights of gold and silver, and free coinage for both, and that no nation ever had or ever will have too much gold and silver coin.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Fifty-first Congress be requested by this convention to provide at its first session for opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness to be legal tender for all debt, public or private, equal with gold, and that until such a provision is made, the Secretary of the Treasury be required to coin the maximum \$4,000,000 worth of silver per month, as now authorized by law.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then adopted by a vote of 185 to 7.

There was a small attendance at the four o'clock meeting of the convention. Chairman Warner read the ten additional names of the committee at large appointed by the chair, as follows:

New York, Edwards Pierpont; Illinois, A. E. Stevenson; Kentucky, J. McKenzie; North Carolina, Alfred E. Seales; Georgia, — Harmon; Missouri, L. M. Rumsey; Colorado, J. E. S. Eagar; Nevada, Francis C. Newland; California, F. M. Pixley; Kansas, J. W. Rusk. The chairman appointed the following committee to prepare a memorial address to Congress: J. A. Grier, of Pennsylvania; J. J. Field, of Missouri; C. C. Goodwin, of Utah; J. W. Porter, of Virginia; and J. F. Scott, of Ohio.

Chairman Warner thanked the convention for the kind attention and courteous consideration shown its presiding officer, and, on motion, the convention was declared adjourned without day.

At night the delegates were given a Thanksgiving banquet at the Merchants' Exchange, which was a brilliant affair, and a fitting close of the National silver convention.

Satoli's New Mission.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The assertion that Mgr. Satoli will be dispatched on a mission to Ireland upon his return from America is confirmed by the statement that Father Howlett, a young Irish priest who was formerly in a pulpit at the Academy of Nobles in Rome, has been designated to accompany him.

Safe Robbed.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 29.—It is made public here that last Monday night some one, having a key to the door and the combination of the safe in the office of the Pacific Express Company, at the Union Depot, entered the office, opened the safe, took therefrom \$8,800, and departed without molestation. The matter is as much of a mystery as the recent bank burglary here, where \$5,000 was taken, and there is no more clue to this than the other one. Only three persons were supposed to know the combination of the safe, and they are all trusted employees of the company.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

Destructive Fire in Boston—Nothing to Equal It Since the Great Fire of 1872—Two Acres of Business Houses Burned—The Estimated Loss.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The most disastrous fire from which Boston has suffered since 1872, and one in which the property lost more than rivals the great conflagration at Lynn on Tuesday, broke out about 8:30 a. m. yesterday in the six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., dealers in dry goods, on Bedford street, corner of Kingston.

The great fire of 1872 broke out on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and the alarm of yesterday's fire was rung in from the same box which did similar duty at 7:13 p. m. on the evening of November 9, 1872, when the fire fiend broke loose, and before being subdued consumed nearly \$100,000 of property.

The first alarm rung in yesterday was immediately followed by the first general alarm in Boston since 1872. Yesterday's conflagration raged for six hours, burned over two acres of territory covered by magnificent structures.

As soon as Chief Webster, of the protective department, arrived, it became apparent that a long, hard fight with the fiery element was before the department, and a general alarm was sent out, and this was soon followed by calls upon neighboring cities and towns for assistance. The flames were soon pouring from all the windows and the roof of the Brown-Durrell building.

At 8:45 they had spread to the Shoe and Leather Exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining Brown, Durrell & Co., on Bedford street. From both buildings the flames swept in great masses across Bedford street to the opposite corner, thence across Kingston street, along Bedford to Chauncey street, where it was stopped in the store of Farley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned.

The scenes about the fire were replete with excitement and activity. The police were prompt in roping off the streets and keeping back the crowds, leaving ample room for the firemen. On every corner engines puffed, rumbled and emitted torrents of black smoke, while hose lines by the score lay in a twisted, tangled web up and down the streets for blocks on all sides. The territory bounded by Kingston, Bedford and Chauncey streets was the principal theater of destruction. Here the conflagration leveled every thing. Within an hour after the first alarm sounded the whole structure of Brown, Durrell & Co.'s building collapsed with a tremendous crash. The flames were darting from doors and windows and the interior of the block was glowing furnace. Dry goods and other combustible matter, with which the houses were packed, burned to a white heat. Granite crumbled and iron girders melted away like ice. The streams from the engines were dissipated into vapor before they touched the fire. Suddenly the cry arose "The walls are falling, back, back." The crowd surged back for their lives, startled by the shout. Firemen dropped their nozzles and ran to save the apparatus. Great gaps opened in the walls and bricks from cornices dropped into the street with ominous clatter.

A thrilling rescue from immediate death was made by Officer Charles Maynes, of division 16, and "Sleepy," the colored attaché of the city hall, about 9:45 o'clock in the building No. 80 Chauncey street. Edward E. Whiting, a veteran fireman, helped with the hose on the building. It grew terribly hot, the walls threatened to fall and the cry was raised to get back, as the roof was caving in. A desperate rush was made by all hands to get out of reach of the tumbling bricks, and all escaped save Whiting. He was struck, knocked down and covered by the heated debris. Officers Maynes and Benjamin braved the furnace-like heat and the risk of falling walls and tried to find the buried man. "My God, can any one help me?" was the cry they heard. This directed them to pile of truck and timber, under which they found Whiting imprisoned. Frantically they pulled and hauled at the hot debris. Every moment they expected to be killed by falling stones, but bravely kept at work. They got hold of Whiting's arms and tried to pull him out, but the burned skin and flesh came off in their hands. Once more they dug away at the debris to free the burned and injured man. They succeeded in this and got Whiting out. It was found that his right leg was broken, that he was frightfully burned about the head, arms and body, and otherwise injured. He was driven with all speed to the city hospital. It is believed that his injuries will prove fatal.

Police Sergeant Kimball, Patrolman Haynes and ex-Councilman David Berry rescued seven people from the building at the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets.

Among the seriously injured are: Michael Atkinson, policeman; John Halley, hoseman; Thomas Quigley, District Engineer Bartlett; Edward Frohan, foreman; J. Dacey, fireman; Fireman Russell.

The most conservative estimate of the loss is \$4,000,000. The insurance is \$2,600,000.

Scandal in High Life.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—George S. Walworth, a broker of New York City, arrived here with two private detectives in search of his wife, who, he had learned, left New York with Jack Verner, secretary of the Forge and Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and went to the Troy House, where Verner had registered. They followed a bell boy into Verner's room, and it is alleged, found Mrs. Walworth in the room with Verner. A warrant was procured for the detention of Verner and Mrs. Walworth, but they left hurriedly for Albany.

OF RECENT OCCURRENCE.

THE Gabilan ranch of 7,655 acres in Monterey County was sold the other day for \$230,000.

THE courts of Berks County, Pa., have decided that a type-written will is illegal.

DELAWARE County, Pa., let her one hundredth anniversary go by recently without taking note of it.

THE Chicago public library has been awarded a gold medal by the jury on instruction and education at the Paris exposition.

A LION in the Philadelphia Zoo, suffering from the toothache, his keeper administered laughing gas, put the beast to sleep and safely extracted the offending molar.

A WASHINGTON lady recently purchased in Winchester a mahogany sideboard over one hundred years old and shipped it to the wife of ex-President Cleveland as a present.

AT Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Annie Evans (colored) lately brought an action against Patrolman Conway (white) for calling her "Aunt" on the street. She lays her damages at \$5,000.

THE tallest smoke-shaft in America was completed recently on the grounds of the Fall River iron works. The chimney is 240 feet high above the granite base, and is thirty feet square at the bottom.

Mrs. McAdow, one of the owners of the Spoiled Horse Mine of Montana, recently drove into Helena in a buckboard, unattended, carrying a gold brick worth \$40,000. It took two porters and a truck to get the heavy mass of gold from the wagon into the bank.

THE sheriff of Warren County, Pa., is a humane man. The other day he started for Allegheny with a prisoner whom he was to land in the Western penitentiary. They had to stop over night in Oil City, and sheriff and prisoner, the latter manacled, attended the entertainment at the opera-house.

An old musket which had done service during the late war, now among the relics in the Libby prison at Chicago, suddenly "went off" with a terrific report, though it was reclining against a pillar, and no one was within two yards. How it was exploded is a mystery, for the charge must have been in the gun for twenty-six years.

THE Chinese pupils of the New York Sunday-schools have opened a clubhouse for their mutual entertainment. All the Chinese newspapers will be found there and the services of a lawyer have been retained to give free legal advice to the members. Chess, checkers and backgammon will be admitted in the club, but the insidious fan-tan will be strictly tabooed. It is a club for "good" Chinamen only.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

When a lawyer tells a client he has a good case, he means one that will win. When he tells another lawyer he has a good case, he thinks of one that will yield handsome fees.

PERIODIC Headache and Neuralgia; cold in nose and throat, and general derangement of the system, including impaired digestion, with torpor of the liver, &c., are, in certain localities, invariably caused by Malaria in the system in quantity too small to produce regular chills. Many persons suffer in this way and take purgatives and other medicines to their injury, when a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria would cure them at once. Sold by Druggists.

It would be perfectly safe to lay a heavy wager that generosity is not the motive which prompts a woman to give her husband a piece of her mind.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

NOTHING is more wearing on a sensitive nature than to be made a sort of safe-deposit where people can leave their secrets.—Milwaukee Journal.

MILLIONS of women use Dobbins' Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, you ought to use it. If wrong, one trial will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

When money gets tight it ought to make a man's pocket-book full.—Kearney Enterprise.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but go to bed at once. You can't take them without benefit.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$ 3 25 @ 4 75
Butcher steers	3 00 @ 4 25
Native cows	1 80 @ 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60 1/2 @ 70
No. 2 hard	62 1/2 @ 63
CORN—No. 2	22 1/2 @ 24
RYE—No. 2	16 @ 17
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